

The law of Congress, passed in '72-3, fixing the Congressional election in all the States on the same day, contained a clause providing that "hereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union which has a population less than is required for a member of the House of Representatives under the ratio now in existence." That ratio is 137,000 inhabitants. But having lost the House of Representatives, and it being clear that the Democratic party would soon control the Senate, Colorado was admitted, in order to gain two Republican Senators. Hence the milk in the cocoa-nut.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer* is somewhat moved on the capital question, and with some cause; for it is apparent, from the tone of the newspapers of the First and Second Congressional Districts, that in fact they are almost as much opposed to Wheeling as a permanent location, as to Charleston. And in this, according to our judgment, they are right. But a few days have elapsed, after the passage of the bill, when it was announced by the *Wheeling papers* that the location was permanent. This is not what the members from this section of the State intended; nor does the act itself warrant any such construction. It was "A bill to remove the seat of government temporarily to Wheeling."

Such was the title of the bill, and it fully expressed not only the intent of the law itself, but of a large majority of those who supported it, and by whose aid it was passed.

Our *Wheeling friends* should not misunderstand the situation. The members from this section preferred Wheeling to Charleston as a temporary location, but as a permanent one, as between those two points, they would just as soon have one as the other. They voted for a temporary location at Wheeling because, as the delegate from Pocahontas shrewdly said, if Charleston was permitted to retain the capital two years longer, it would be impossible to remove it; and they recognized the fact that the seat of government must be taken from Charleston right then, if they desired to secure a location at some point in the interior of the State.

The interior justly claims the seat of government. Here, where we have a rich but undeveloped country, the location of the capital would be a public benefit, and the condition of the interior—offering, as it does, a rich reward to the State for any judicious works of internal improvement—will abundantly justify the law-makers in locating the public buildings in what are called by our Ohio River friends, "the back counties."

Weston has no axe to grind in this matter, except the desire her people have for the good of the entire State. True, she offers more and better advantages for the location of the capital than any other town in the interior, but we have towns near us, almost as deserving. Our neighbors of Buckhannon are certainly entitled to consideration, as are the towns of Philipi, Glenville, Bulltown, Sutton, and half a score more villages near the center of the State.

But we do not propose to discuss, at this time, the proper point for a permanent location; we only desire to say to our *Wheeling friends* that the idea of a permanent location of the capital in that city is an absurdity, and the less of that sort of talk the better for themselves. By the votes of the interior they have secured a temporary location, and when the interior enters the lists in the Legislature for a permanent location, Wheeling should lend her aid to secure a location at some point near the geographical center—a location that would tend materially to develop the resources of the State.

A COMPARISON.

It has been said that "comparisons are odious," and in a general way this aphorism holds good; but in order to refresh the minds of the people a little, we desire to institute a comparison between the course of the Republican and Democratic parties, in a matter pertaining to impeachment. We think that the great failing of the Democrats of this State is, that they have such short memories.

During the reign of Radicalism, when white men were disfranchised and black men enfranchised, a certain Nathaniel Harrison, then Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, and whose name is now exalted by every decent man, of either party, in the State, was known to appear on the bench intoxicated; it was known that he associated with the vilest wretches to be found; and that he openly kept and enjoyed the society of a negro concubine. All these things were known, and more, not fit for publication. Affidavits were prepared; and all the necessary evidence ready. At the meeting of the Legislature Colonel D. S. Houshelt appeared, at the earnest request of the oppressed and insulted people of the District, and offered to present the evidence. He was set upon by ruffians (members of the Legislature) and kicked down stairs, and out of the building. That was the notice taken of the undeniable facts he had with him, wherewith to charge Judge Harrison. Subsequently, after the election which resulted in the first triumph of Democracy, Nat Harrison, in order to shield himself from the penitentiary, tendered his resignation—Governor Boreman accepted it—he left the State; and was immediately appointed to a fat office in one of the Territories by President Grant.

Such is Radicalism! Now for the reverse. At the recent session of the Legislature, Mr. Campbell, the Republican member from Hancock county, acting merely upon rumor, without any solitary fact to bear him out, preferred certain charges against two distinguished members of the Dem-

ocratic party—holding high positions of public trust. He offered a resolution ordering an investigation of their affairs. Then what did the overwhelming majority in the House of Delegates do? Did they assault the accuser and kick him out of the Capital as their predecessors had done? Did they put their feet upon the resolution and crush it? No sir! But every Democrat in the House, without a word in opposition, voted for the resolution, and it was adopted. Not only this; but immediately upon hearing of the circumstance, the officers charged wrote letters to the House demanding an immediate and full investigation of their affairs, and waiting all the formalities which they had a right to demand! That is Democracy! Comment is unnecessary.

D. D. DIX, OF NICHOLAS.

We have never entertained the idea, so fondly cherished by some, that it was a necessary qualification for official position that the incumbent should have arrived at the limit of years allowed for man's life, and carry as tokens of his ability, grey hairs and a bald head. Certainly an old man in his dotage is of less service in public position than a young man in couage. We do not mean to say that we now have persons in office whose great age disqualifies them for good; but we do assert that we have a few young men holding public positions who are an honor to the State and to their constituents. And in the front rank of this number, we class the honorable gentleman whose name heads this article. He was elected to represent the counties of Nicholas, Clay and Webster; and took his seat as one of the youngest members in the House. We watched his course carefully during the whole session; and can truthfully assert that he was one of the most efficient members of the Legislature. As Chairman of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, his labors were incessant; and he also served with diligence and usefulness on the Committee on Taxation and Finance, Counties and Districts, and Education. He was the author of several important bills which became laws; and also prepared and introduced two bills of great importance to the people of this portion of the State. One was a bill making an appropriation for the thorough repair of the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike; the other making an appropriation of \$5,000 to assist in completing the turnpike road from Summersville, in Nicholas county, to the intersection of the Martin's Bottom turnpike, in Pocahontas county. These bills he fought for with a vigor and success that surprised his older and more experienced colleagues; and but for the pressure of the Capitol and Senatorial questions, we believe they would have passed. Both of them are now on their second reading, and will very likely become laws at the November session.

It is due to Mr. Dix that this statement of facts should be made; and it is proper that his constituents should render to him that degree of honor he has fairly earned; for it is a matter beyond dispute that the counties he represents never had a more faithful, earnest or successful representative.

The West Virginia Boundary Line.

We take the following interesting article from the *Preston County Herald*. It is a scrap of history worth reading; and it is said by those who profess to know that they see in it the car marks of that "ancient mariner," Uncle Billy Brown. The little war now going on between Maryland and this State in relation to the boundary line of Preston county, is attracting considerable attention; and hence the interest attaching to the article given below:

Virginia, nearly a half century ago, issued patents for her lands up to a then recognized line, as the western boundary of the State of Maryland. The patents settled on their respective grantees, and have claimed to be citizens of Virginia and West Virginia ever since. The line above referred to, ran from Lord Fairfax's Stone north, to the Pennsylvania line.

About the year 1832, Maryland set up a claim to all the territory then occupied by Virginia lying north of the South branch of the Potomac river, and east of a line from the most western source of said river north, to the Pennsylvania line.

Virginia, to satisfy Maryland and to vindicate her title to the territory she occupied, appointed the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner a commissioner to go to England and hunt up her monuments of title. Mr. Faulkner found documents showing that, at the instance of Lord Baltimore and Lord Fairfax, the King and Council had before the Revolution appointed commissioners to find and settle the true boundaries of the land in dispute, and that the commissioners did find and settle the said boundaries, and that Fairfax's stone, at the head of the North Branch of the Potomac river, was placed there by said commissioners. About this time a large mound was thrown up on the Pennsylvania line, supposed to be in the same locality of the Fairfax stone. After the Revolution, a line was marked under the direction of a gentleman and citizen of Maryland, by the name of Deakins, from Fairfax's Stone north to the Pennsylvania line, which intersected said line a little west of the said mound. Virginia, in her liberality, adopted the Deakins' line and granted her lands up to that line, and Maryland made her land grants conform to the same.

Just before the late Rebellion, Virginia and Maryland appointed commissioners to again run a line from Fairfax's Stone north to the Pennsylvania line, and report to the Legislature of said States, which latter line was run and its intersection with Pennsylvania was well west of the Deakins' line. Whether the commissioners ever reported is not certainly known, but it is known that Virginia never acted on or concurred in said last report or running.

Since the running of the last line, citizens of Maryland have been covering the old Virginia land grants, encroaching the lands between the last line and the last made line, with Maryland titles and are driving our people off their lands. This conflict of the courts, torn by fire and sword—at least so think some of our people who have had a taste of the consuming element.

Louisiana.

Reports are circulating that more trouble is brewing out of the action of Congress in relation to affairs in Louisiana. The politicians who have been ousted by the compromise measure, are said to be determined not to submit, but to fight their way into seats, or create disturbance. The reports may be exaggerated, but if true, what will, what can the authorities do? Will the President order troops to re-seat those the troops ousted?

VIRGINIA'S loss has been Democratic gain. The two Virginia's have four Senators in Congress now, where there were but two before. Thus doth the avenging hand of Time punish all innovations on the father's inheritance. And thus may it ever be.

Connecticut.

The State election takes place in Connecticut this week and parties are becoming excited in the contest. It is impossible at present to form any idea which way it will go. The impression now favors the Republican side, but it is mere guess work, void of proper data to calculate upon.

Senator H. G. Davis.

The marked efficiency of Senator Davis, as an indefatigable and earnest worker, is a matter of congratulation to all our people. At the late session of Congress, in spite of great opposition, he secured an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, besides other appropriations for works of internal improvement to this State. The Kanawha Valley people, recognizing his commendable industry in their behalf, have adopted the following:

OFFICE OF KANAWHA BOARD.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

At a meeting of the Kanawha Board, held March 16, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, 1st, That the Hon. Henry G. Davis, United States Senator from West Virginia, has eminently entitled himself to an expression of our thanks and regard in having given to the appropriation recently made by Congress for the improvement of the Kanawha river, his generous and active support, and in having thus contributed to inaugurate the commencement of what we confidently believe to be the great National work of our day, viz: The establishment of the great water lines between the East and the West.

2nd, That the President transmit to Senator Davis a copy of these Resolutions.
W. F. GORMAN, President.
J. D. BAINE, Secretary.

Senator Johnson's Speech.

Ever since Ex-President Johnson became the man chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee to represent her in the United States Senate, the whole country has been filled with excitement at seeing him return to fill an honored position in the same city which a few years ago, he left, apparently having exhausted himself politically, and where it was confidently anticipated that his public career was ended. It was remembered how he had been attacked, impeached, and tried before the same body of which he is now a member, and the general opinion was, that when he had the opportunity, he would make the Senate Chamber reverberate with the story of his wrongs, and, in no equivocal manner, pay off old scores. Hence, when it was announced that he would speak on the well tried Louisiana question, the galleries were crowded with an expectant throng, who, no doubt, firmly believed that, though this was his text, he would turn it to suit his own designs. But Mr. Johnson knew the spirit which governed his hearers, and at the outset, plainly told them that they would be mistaken; that he had no personal fight to make; and as a Senator from Tennessee, he intended to discuss this question from a public, not a private standpoint. But he could not restrain himself. As he proceeded it became evident that the remembrance of his own wrongs was fresh in his mind, and as he administered a severe castigation to the President of the United States, no one doubted that his personal history was the great incitement which spurred him on.

Mr. Johnson has been much ridiculed and jeered at for his constant allusions to the Constitution, and the zealous care with which he has ever professed to guard that instrument. No wonder that he has. When it is remembered how the political power which eclipsed and threw him out of office has acted; how it has defiantly trampled upon that basis of our government, and even wished to set it aside altogether, and establish a military despotism in its stead, it could only, consistently, jeer and ridicule any man or set of men who alone professed to favor the principles of the Republic.

But with all Mr. Johnson's faults, cowardice is not one, and therefore feeling himself right, jeers and scoffs have had no terror for him; but he has always gone right on, unreprieved and irrepressible, and his attendant success has vindicated his honesty and sincerity. It was then, on Tuesday, that he planted himself fairly and squarely upon his favorite position and hurled his unanswerable arguments at the head of the President, and exposed his actions in a scathing manner. He did not mince words, but showing first that the Senate had no right, in the absence of the lower house, to act on the question before it, he went on to show that in interfering with the rights of the people of Louisiana, the President knowingly, willfully, and directly, violated the Constitution, which, by his solemn oath, he was bound to observe. And, said he, it is time the country was awakened and considered these things. "Upon what merit doth this our Country feed that he hath grown so great, that he can prescribe and lay down empires, and place commanders over States?" "What does all this mean? There must be something to explain it, and which underlies it all." He then said: "Mr. President, the empire is abroad, and instead of to-day having a Republican government, we have one where the country is ruled by a military chieftain, and where the army is the power."

Mr. Johnson may be jeered at for this, and there is no doubt but that the reckless and defiant majority which, for a time longer, controls the United States Senate, will pass his utterances by in contempt, and, unheeding his warnings, vote for a partisan resolution which many of them, in their hearts, do not sanction. But the people will not forget his words; they will approve his course, and when the administration and its party are hurled from power, it will be done so decidedly, and completely, that, unlike Andrew Johnson, it will never be able to rise again. —*Wheeling Register.*

One hundred and ninety-four millions of dollars is what it costs to run the Government for a year. This is exclusive of the interest on the public debt. In Democratic days it used to cost sixty millions.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

E. T. SOMERVILLE has removed from the Democrat building to the elegant new Drug Store just completed, at the

Old Chalfant Stand, and upon entering into the new Store, has purchased an entirely

New Stock of everything in his line.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGGIST'S NOTIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Pure Wines and Liquors, (for medicinal purposes) and, in fact, everything that can be found in a first-class drug store. Knowing that low prices, first-class goods, and courteous attention will bring custom, I shall endeavor to offer all these advantages to the people.

My terms are strictly CASH. This course is necessary, because I shall sell my goods at bottom prices.

Thankful for past patronage, and hoping to merit a continuance of public favor, I am, Very Respectfully,
E. T. SOMERVILLE.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Weston, April 5.

THE MOXLEY HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, WESTON.
WM. MOXLEY, Proprietor

Good accommodations for men and beast.
Terms Moderate.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SIBIAN
HAIR
RENEWER

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY or FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents. Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NABHUA, N.H.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast number of the human race are afflicted with these troubles, and throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does

early and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the fore-runners of more serious diseases, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most skeptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to withhold it. As a safeguard to children, against the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centered on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer from Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all the distressing diseases of the Throat and Chest, who know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle of this most perfect preparation. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as marvellous as the greatest it has ever effected.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASPINALL & RHOROUGH have removed to the new store-room two doors above the "Democrat" office. They are ready and willing to wait upon customers. Give them a call.

A CARD.

To my Patrons and the Public.

Having established a business upon a cash basis, and being sensible of the fact that the true policy of a successful business lies in the Quick Sale, Small Profit, One Price Cash System,

And having completed my Fall purchases, and having bought at low figures, we are prepared to show the

Largest and Best Stock,

It has ever been our pleasure to offer to our trade, and at figures to meet the decline in prices, with a stock consisting of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, in all branches and qualities. American and imported

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, and any color, quality and price of FURNISHINGS

A complete stock of

GLOVES for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Youth and Children, in Kid, Wool, Cloth, Buck, Lisle and Cotton goods.

HOSE

In Wool, Merino, Lisle and Cotton, plain and fancy; and all articles to be found in a first-class stock of NOTIONS, Furnishings and Fancy Goods, and a complete stock of Ladies' Mitts and Children's Cloth, Morocco and Calf

GAITERS AND SHOES.

Also a new and full assortment of GENTS' BOYS' BOOTS & SHOES and a full line of

Clothing of all Kinds! which we offer at greatly reduced prices. We show goods and give samples and prices to all who desire to purchase. Requesting a call and examination of goods and prices, Very Respectfully Yours,

A. A. LEWIS,
Main Street, Weston.

J. R. RYAN & CO.
Have removed to the stand lately occupied by Clifton, 1 door below Ralston's Jewelry Store.

THE WESTON PLANING MILLS

GEO. A. JACKSON, LOUIS McBRIDE, L. H. WOOD, WM. McBRIDE.

Announce to the public that in addition to their facilities for furnishing Sash, Blinds, Doors, &c., they have opened a ware-room in the building formerly occupied as a tin shop, near the residence of Judge Edmiston, where they will keep on hand a full assortment of

FURNITURE.

With the help of the most approved machinery, they are enabled to furnish from the PLAINEST and CHEAPEST, to the most FASHIONABLE and ELEGANT styles of Furniture at reduced prices. At their Machine Shop they will continue to furnish FLOORING, BRACKETS, SCROLLS-WORK and either sawed or turned. Those about to build will find it to their advantage to consult their Prices.

Special attention given to Undertaking CENTRAL machines on hand and for sale.

Weston, Feb. 22, '74.

W. G. BENNETT, ATTORNEY at LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, —And— Real Estate Agent, Weston, W. Va.

Will practice in Lewis and adjoining counties as Agent of the National Co-Operative Business Agency Company, will procure American and Foreign Patents, Prosecute Bounties, Pension, and all other kinds of Government Claims, and collect debts of every description in any part of the United States. He will also act as a Real Estate Agent and as such possesses unequalled facilities for the buying and selling of Land and Real Estate. Sep 20

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MAIN STREET, WESTON.

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Books, Papers, Magazines, &c., on hand, or can be procured on short notice.

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LEWIS COUNTY REAL ESTATE AGENCY

DESIRABLE Improved Town Property and Farms For Sale!

Bennett & Woffindin, Weston, W. Va.

JOHN YARNET, T. G. DAWSON

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We would respectfully announce to the people generally that we have purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes owned by W. T. Wilkinson, and will continue the business at his old stand.

We keep on hand a large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which will be sold cheap for CASH.

E. S. Bland and Andrew Edmiston, Bland & Edmiston, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, —AND— PRACTICAL SURVEYORS, Weston, W. Va.

Will promptly attend to collections, or other business in the Circuit or County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and the State and United States Courts.

Engineering and Surveying, together with plans of land, &c., will receive prompt attention. Maps of Districts, Towns and Counties prepared. April 175

ASH W. WOODFORD

(Sheriff of Lewis County)

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—Pure Blooded Cattle,—

(Short-Horns)

and Sheep!

Proprietor of the

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A large supply of

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED!

Constantly on hand. Highest prices paid at the Mill for

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

LUMBER in great variety for sale at the Mill

Nov. 17, '73-174